

COUNTY OFFICERS.
 Sheriff..... J. F. Hunt.
 Clerk..... J. J. Hall.
 Register..... J. J. Hall.
 Treasurer..... J. J. Hall.
 Prob. Officer..... J. J. Hall.
 C. C. Com. M. J. Conline.
 Surveyor..... N. E. Britt.
 Coroners..... W. H. Sherman.
 Coroners..... W. Haynes.

SUPERVISORS.
 Grov. Township..... Thos. Launde.
 South Branch..... Ira H. Richardson.
 Beaver Creek..... W. Patterson.
 Maple Forest..... J. J. Coventry.
 Grayling..... R. S. Babbitt.
 Fredrickville..... J. A. Barker.
 Hall..... Chas. Jackson.
 Center Plains..... G. W. Love.

W. M. WOODWORTH,

Physician and Surgeon,

GRAYLING, MICH.

U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions.

Graduate of University of Mich. 1853.
 Office with A. H. Swarthout.
 Residence with A. J. Rose.
 Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m.

MAIN J. CONNINE,

Attorney at Law.

GRAYLING, MICH.

W. A. MASTERS, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Contracts, Mortgages, etc., etc.

A. H. SWARTHOUT

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Business in adjoining Counties collected.

Real Estate, Insurance, & Collection Art.

GRAYLING, MICH.

N. E. Britt,

COUNTY SURVEYOR

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Surveying in all of its branches, including leveling, promptly attended to.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette

Pioneer East and West Line

Through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

240 Miles Shorter and 12 hours quicker than any other line between Detroit, Southern Michigan, and the Territories East and Southwest.

and the Iron and Copper Districts.

GOING EAST.

Leave Marquette 8:30 p. m. 10:30 a. m.

do Onondaga 11:00 a. m. 12:00 p. m.

do Marquette 12:30 p. m. 1:30 p. m.

do Onondaga 2:30 p. m. 3:30 p. m.

do Marquette 3:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m.

do Onondaga 4:30 p. m. 5:30 p. m.

do Marquette 5:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m.

do Onondaga 6:30 p. m. 7:30 p. m.

do Marquette 7:30 p. m. 8:30 p. m.

do Onondaga 8:30 p. m. 9:30 p. m.

do Marquette 9:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m.

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do Onondaga 2:30 a. m. 3:30 a. m.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. IV.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1883.

NO. 40.

The latest news from the "seat of war" (Tuesday) gives the following vote: Stout 45, Ferry 46, Hancock 6, Willis 6, Lacey 3, Hannah 5, Palmer 8, Burrows 2, Burt Parsons 1, Trevellick 1.

WAVES AND BLIZZARDS.

Some years ago, about the time when Saratoga waves were coming in to fasten a new meteorological phenomenon was invented under the name of Manitoba waves. Whether it was because the region about Winnipeg was just then coming to be known and the land speculators merely took up an old word and rechristened it for the purpose of advertising the attractions of the new country, or whether the beneficent breeze that came down from the northwest to temper the heats of summer really became first known to observers at that time, it would be useless now to inquire. It is enough for us to know that the Manitoba wave was for some time just as well established in the list of regular atmospheric exhibitions as the trade winds or monsoons. But somehow the waves grew unsteady, and the public lost confidence in it. It came to pass that there would be a grand start from Lake Winnipeg, and the weather reports would lead us to expect a bath of cool air all the way to the tide water of the Atlantic; but the wave would either get whirled up in the progress, or it would turn off in some other direction, possibly to avoid a breach of the neutrality laws by crossing the frontier uninvited, or it would take a start upward and ascend to the region of perpetual frost; anyhow, it got into a habit of deceiving and disappointing some millions of people who were creeping into the shade and fanning themselves in anticipation of a relief that never came. If this had happened only once or twice the wave might have been forgiven on the score that all weather is in its nature attended with more or less uncertainty, but the promises or the waves were broken so many times that it fell into disrepute and became a byword and a reproach to all the winds that blow.

The next aspirant for popular favor was the blizzard. This came in mid-winter instead of the dog days, and was supposed to have its home somewhere in the region of Dakota. It is reckoned a purely American production, although it may spread over the line into the distant regions of this dominion. The blizzard travels to the eastward when it goes forth on a pilgrimage, and its visitation includes all lands and people that lie in its path. There has on some occasions in the past been a prevailing blizzard, being in nature prolonged and divisible, has separated when it reached the western shore of Lake Michigan and gone around the state instead of passing over it one fork of the storm flung its way along the track of navigation and jumping from Mackinac over into Canada, and the other veering around through the northern portions of Indiana and Ohio, leaving the happy lower peninsula entirely untouched. Recent experience, however, leads us to believe that the theory of bifurcated blizzards which, to speak straddled Michigan without touching it, is erroneous one. Since Sunday last the blizzard has been felt, even here, and in the future no well informed citizen hereabouts will maintain, as many of us have done in the past, that this state is exempt from the climatic variations of heat and cold, wind and "wave," to which the neighboring regions are subject. A thermometer below zero takes the poetry out of good many things. Amongst the rest it disabuses us of the line theory that Michigan has the temperature of perpetual spring in January.—Detroit Post and Tribune.

You know that B. & E. sells the choicest and cheapest butter in town. The AVALANCHE office is turning out a large quantity of job work, such as letter head, note heads, bill heads, envelopes, tags, etc., etc. We guarantee satisfaction, and do work as cheap as any office in the State.

Rose Bud crackers at 25 per lb., or 3 lbs. for 25c, at J. C. Silsbee's.

The AVALANCHE office has received a fine lot of new job type, and is now prepared to compete with any office in the State for letter heads, bill heads, note heads, envelopes, cards, etc., etc. Call and see us before ordering elsewhere.

FOR SALE.

Good house and lot in Grayling; also farm of 80 acres one mile from village. For particulars address W. A. Masters, or Lock Box 30, Grayling, Mich.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN FOR THE YEARS 1881-82.

To the Hon. David H. Jerome, Governor of Michigan.

SIR: In his inaugural message to the Legislature in 1880, Gov. Wisner urged the appointment of a State emigrant agent, and a joint resolution was adopted in the same year authorizing him to designate a commissioner for the purpose of encouraging immigration to Michigan, and to expend a sum not to exceed \$2,500 in any one year in the defrayal of expenses. With this fund he placed an agent in New York and another in Detroit, at a total cost to the State during the years '80 and '81 of \$4,820.40, and in his retiring message he estimated that through this measure 1,500 German emigrants had been induced to settle here.

The breaking out of the war in the following year terminated these efforts and no movement was made in the same direction until the administration of Gov. Crapo, who, in three separate messages, recommended further attention to the subject, but without results.

Gov. Baldwin, in his opening message to the Legislature of 1880, repeated in emphatic terms the advice of his predecessor, and an act was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner of immigration, to reside in Germany, at a salary not to exceed \$2,500 per annum, and a local agent in his country at a salary not to exceed \$1,500 per annum, for the purpose of encouraging immigration to Michigan from the German states and other countries in Europe, and appropriating a sum of \$5,000 yearly for traveling, printing and other expenses. Under this act a commissioner was appointed, who opened an office first at Frankfurt and afterwards at Hamburg, from whence he distributed a pamphlet descriptive of the character and resources of the State, printed in the German language, and also a small monthly sheet designed for the promotion of the same general purpose. He carried on in addition, as is shown in his reports, an extensive correspondence, and made journeys to different parts of Germany, Austria and Denmark, in the interests of his work. An agent to co-operate with the commissioner was appointed to reside in New York, and made two trips to Europe on official business during his term of service. The period embraced in this movement was between May 24, 1869, and Dec. 31, 1874, and the records of the executive office show that its entire expense to the State was \$33,880.81. Gov. Baldwin, in his retiring message, declared it to be "doubtful whether the results had been sufficiently favorable to render advisable the continuance of the commission," and Gov. Bagley closed the New York agency in November, 1875, and discontinued the foreign service at the end of 1874.

No further appointments were made under the act of 1869, though it remained in force until June, 1881.

The inaugural message of Gov. Bagley recommended the establishment, in connection with the office of the Secretary of State, of a bureau of statistics which should procure and publish the statistics of the chief productions of the State. This information, he added, "would be of great value to ourselves, even if it never went beyond our own borders; but I am of the opinion that it would be of great benefit to us in attracting emigration and capital to our State, not only from other States but from foreign countries." This recommendation was not followed by legislative action, but in anticipation of the centennial anniversary of the national independence, Gov. Bagley directed the compilation, at the expense of the immigration fund, of a pamphlet dealing with the resources, products, institutions, etc., of the State, and the greater part of its edition was circulated at the Philadelphia exposition, while about 2,000 copies were sent abroad.

It is thought the concise statement thus furnished of the measures herebefore adopted by this State to promote immigration may be useful both to the Legislature and to the people at large.

THE EXISTING LAW TO PROMOTE IMMIGRATION.

In your inaugural message to the Legislature of 1881 attention was called to the fact that several millions of acres of good farming lands lying within the State yet remained unoccupied, the settlement and improvement of which would add largely to its productive wealth and taxable resources. It was also urged that "to secure our share of the emigrants now landing upon the shores of the United States, we should make known our resources, so rich, numerous, and varied; our fertile lands now in market at moderate prices, our admirable school system, and the many attractions offered

to the emigrant who desires not only good soil and a healthy climate, but good markets, good government, and pleasant social relations, which are assured by the general character and traditions of Michigan society."

Acting upon these suggestions, the Legislature, at the same session, abolished the provisions of the Act of '69, referred to in preceding paragraphs, and substituting therefor the existing law, which authorizes the Governor to appoint a Commissioner of Immigration, to act under his advice and direction, at a salary not to exceed \$2,000 per annum, for the purpose of encouraging immigration to Michigan from the other States and from the countries of Europe; an assistant commissioner at a salary not to exceed \$1,500; and to draw upon the general fund for such an amount, not exceeding \$5,000 in any one year, as he may consider necessary to defray the expense of said commissioner and his assistant, exclusive of salaries. It provides, in addition, that such printing, binding, or map work as can be done under any contract the State may have for such work shall be so executed.

This Act was approved June 10, '81, and, in accordance with its provisions, the undersigned received the appointment of commissioner. It became necessary to adopt a policy of action for the guidance of the office, and, at your request, early consultations were had with that object in view. The employment of a commissioner to act within the circumscribed scope of a residence in foreign countries had not been satisfactory. It had been shown by the experience of other States that such agencies were not permanently successful. Even Mr. Allard, who had represented Michigan in Germany, had reported, after three years' residence, that "Louisiana, Virginia, Minnesota, Florida, Nebraska and Alabama," which had had agents there since his arrival, had "all abandoned the field." It is believed that all the American agencies now employed in Europe represent either private companies, corporate land interests, or lines of transportation. The plan of locating an office at New York or other seaports to intercept emigrants on landing and turn their footsteps towards Michigan seemed equally defective and narrow. As a general thing, the emigrant who will consent, after arrival, to be diverted from the original destination by the personal solicitation of agents employed for the purpose, does not add to the thrifty elements of a community. It was not merely an increase of population that was desired. The State had outgrown that necessity, if it ever existed.

The terms of the message to which the Legislature had responded in enacting the law, the letter of the law itself, and a careful appreciation of the character and desires of the people of the State, pointed clearly, it was thought, to the adoption of a system which, disregarding the lines of country or race, should address itself to the intelligence and sense of thrift of every man who desired to better his condition. No state could better afford to rest its growth on its character and opportunities. The settler who comes to Michigan because he is made to realize that he can buy cheap lands, raise good crops, send his children to good schools, and identify himself with an industrious, intelligent, and moral community, is likely to become a good citizen, and it is this class, wherever they are to be found, that the work of the office has aimed to reach. Its general policy may be concisely stated as an effort to stimulate inquiry concerning Michigan, and provide all possible means to meet it.

It was deemed advisable, on account of the advantage it might afford in facilitating personal intercourse with people from abroad as well as from the various sections of the State, that the principal duties of the commission should be performed at Detroit, and on the first of July, 1881, an office was opened in that city. The first duty proposed was obviously the accumulation of material necessary to a complete knowledge of the State, and its classification and compilation in an accessible and convenient form. In this latter I deem myself fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. Charles K. Backus, whose previous pursuits have given him especial fitness for its requirements. It was not thought expedient to appoint an Assistant Commissioner during the first experimental work of the bureau, but results as they were developed seemed to establish the wisdom of the policy adopted, and on the first of January the present year Mr. Backus was formally commissioned to that position.

"MICHIGAN AND ITS RESOURCES."

Newspaper notices of the opening of this office led to early applications for information concerning the State,

and the preparations necessary to a publication in proper form of a pamphlet setting forth its advantages and resources required faithful and minute research and a large correspondence. It was regarded as essential, also, that an accurate map showing the geographical relations of the various counties of the State, its cities, villages, streams, railroads, and general surroundings, should accompany such a publication, and much critical labor was employed in revisions and alterations necessary to its production. Gentlemen connected with the State Agricultural College, Board of Health, and Geological Survey, were induced to lend assistance in their various specialties, and the experience of an intelligent and well-known citizen in newer sections of the State was also brought into requisition. It required some months of diligent effort to procure from widespread sources, compiled, adapted, and brought into form the fund of information which was gathered, and to secure its faithful reproduction in print, and it was not until the December following that a pamphlet of 144 pages was issued, under the title of "Michigan and Its Resources," which it was hoped would attract popular attention, and at the same time answer many inquiries. The topics principally treated in this pamphlet, to which reference is made for a more definite description, were the growth, population, and wealth of the State; its industries; its characteristics and capabilities; its agricultural and fruit state; its topography; soil, climate, health, and institutions; its financial condition and modes of taxation; its systems of travel and transportation; the location by counties of unoccupied lands belonging to the State and various railroad and canal companies, with information regarding prices; the peculiarities of the weather and some of its natural attractions; the average wages of mechanical and other labor, and cost of leading articles of household consumption; in 1881, and various practical suggestions for the use of persons desiring to settle here. Much information thus presented had not previously appeared in print, and the map which accompanied the pamphlet was more accurate and complete in detail than any that had been published.

In the preparation of this pamphlet, the fact was constantly kept in mind that it was to go abroad with the sanction of the State, and scrupulous care was taken to avoid mistakes or exaggeration. It is a satisfaction to know, after a year's experience, during which many thousands of copies have been circulated in the United States and Europe, that the correctness of its statements, tables, and conclusions has never been questioned.

WISDOM.

That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy.

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 28th.

For six years I have been a great sufferer from Bile Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, I had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing Brown's Iron Bitters advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.

Mrs. L. F. Gorman.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

Michigan Central Railroad.

SAGINAW DIVISION.

Time Table—Jan. 1, 1882.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp.	Freight.
Bay City, Leave	9:10 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Jackson	7:00 a. m.	4:15 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Rives Junction	7:25 a. m.	4:40 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
Mason	7:55 a. m.	5:10 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
Holt	8:07 a. m.	5:22 p. m.	5:22 p. m.
Lansing	8:20 a. m.	5:35 p. m.	5:35 p. m.
North Lansing	8:35 a. m.	5:50 p. m.	5:50 p. m.
D. & M. Crossing	8:55 a. m.	6:10 p. m.	6:10 p. m.
Jewett	9:25 a. m.	6:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
Chebaning	10:15 a. m.	7:45 p. m.	7:45 p. m.
St. Charles	10:40 a. m.	8:10 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
Paines	10:45 a. m.	8:25 p. m.	8:25 p. m.
Saginaw City	10:55 a. m.	8:35 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
North Saginaw	11:05 a. m.	8:45 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
F. & P. M. Cross	11:10 a. m.	8:40 p. m.	8:40 p. m.
Zilwaukee	11:20 a. m.	8:50 p. m.	8:50 p. m.
West Bay City	11:35 a. m.	9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.
Bay City, Arrive	11:55 a. m.	9:20 p. m.	9:20 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.
Bay City, Leave	7:00 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
West Bay City	7:05 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Zilwaukee	7:35 a. m.	6:05 p. m.
F. & P. M. Crossing	7:45 a. m.	6:15 p. m.
North Saginaw	7:55 a. m.	6:25 p. m.
Saginaw City	8:10 a. m.	6:45 p. m.
St. Charles	8:30 a. m.	7:10 p. m.
Chebaning	8:45 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Owosso	9:20 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
D. & M. Crossing	9:25 a. m.	8:23 p. m.
North Lansing	10:20 a. m.	9:20 p. m.
Lansing	10:25 a. m.	9:25 p. m.
Holt	10:35 a. m.	9:35 p. m.
Mason	10:50 a. m.	9:50 p. m.
Rives Junction	11:20 a. m.	10:20 p. m.
Jackson	11:45 a. m.	10:45 p. m.
Chicago, Arrive	7:40 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

All trains on Saginaw Division daily except Sundays. Connecting trains leave Chicago 9 a. m. daily except Saturdays, and 9 p. m. daily except Saturdays. Wagner Sleeping Cars on night trains.

MACKINAW DIVISION.

NORTHWARD.

MACKINAC DIVISION.			
NORTHWARD.			
Stations.	Mail.	Exp.	Freight.
Bay City.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
W. Bay City.	D 8:30	9:40	
Kaweweenaw.	8:25	9:50	9:00
Towers.	9:00	10:25	9:30
State Road.	9:30	10:42	10:00
Pineauing.	10:00	10:55	10:40
Standish.	10:10	11:25	11:20
Wells.	10:50	12:15	11:50
Wier Branch.	11:00	12:40	12:10
St. Ignace.	12:05	1:15	1:40
Roscommon.	12:45	1:45	2:00
Cheney.	1:07	2:04	2:10
GRAYLING.	A 1:25	2:25	2:30
GRAYLING.	P 1:25	2:25	
Ossage Lake.	D 1:58	2:35	2:40
Gaylord.	2:07	3:45	3:10
Gaylord.	2:40	4:15	4:15
Indian River.	3:07	4:40	4:40
Chesbrough.	3:15	5:00	5:00
Mackinac City.	4:00	6:30	6:30

THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, February 1, 1883.

LOCAL ITEMS.

School books at the P. O.
Mince meat at B. & E.'s.
First day of the last winter month.
The Michigan Almanac at the P. O.
January went out in a great "blister."
Insure your property with A. H. Swarthout.
St. Valentine's day two weeks from yesterday.
Fresh eggs 30c per dozen at J. C. Silsbee's.
Fine note paper only 10c per quire at the P. O.
We have a large and varied line of invitation cards. Call and examine them.
Mr. H. J. Kilborn and family are residing in D. London's house on Michigan avenue.
Mr. J. O. Hadley, who has been on a business trip to Bay City and Kalamazoo, has returned.
Most of the timber is on the ground for the new church and work will begin in a few days.
Best W. W. oil at B. & E.'s.
County clerk Bell returned from his business trip on Saturday last, and may now be found at his post of duty.
A large and varied assortment of Valentines at the P. O.
Mr. David London went to Bay City last week, but his genial countenance is now to be seen again on our streets.
Good tub butter at J. C. Silsbee's at 30c per pound.
A very pleasant social party occurred at the residence of "Johnny" Morgan, south side, on Monday evening.
Dr. O. Palmer passed Sabbath and Monday in the city, returning to his legislative duties at Lansing Tuesday morning.
Mrs. J. H. Edgecombe and children arrived in the city on Friday last. They are at present domiciled at Mrs. T. W. Mitchell's.
Harpers School Books at the Post Office at publishers prices.
Ladies, do you wish for nice gold or silver-edged calling cards? If so, call at the AVALANCHE office for them.—We have some "real daisies."
Have you seen those almanacs at A. H. Swarthout's office? Go and insure your house in the Home Company and get one.
Mr. Geo. C. Dennis, Rochester, says: I have sold Brown's Iron Bitters for over six months, and find it gives entire satisfaction.
Notwithstanding the inclement weather building is progressing in our city, and within two weeks several new buildings will be commenced.
Rev. Samuel H. Edgecombe of Grayling, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday, visiting Rev. D. Dawe.—Ogemaw Herald.
The social of the Ladies' Aid Society at the residence of Mrs. R. Hanson on Friday afternoon and evening was well attended and a very enjoyable affair.
No business man should be without a nice business card. You can get them printed cheap at the AVALANCHE office.
Mr. W. H. Obeare, wife and little children, of near St. Helens, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Hartwick last Friday and Saturday.
Kalkaska has the finest post office we have seen in northern Michigan.—Breeze. [It is plain from the above item, Bro. Breeze, that you have never visited the Grayling post office.]
Insure in the Sun Fire Ins. Co., of London, Eng.—the oldest company doing business in the United States, organized in 1710.
Mr. A. E. Newman and family arrived in our city last week and are occupying part of Mr. Hempstead's residence. Mr. Newman is engaged in "land-looking," etc.
The AVALANCHE office has turned out some very neat and tasty job printing during the past few weeks. Call in and look at samples.
Miss Abbie Van Zant started for her home near Jeddo, St. Clair county, on Monday.—She will be missed by Grayling's social circle.
Mr. R. C. Witte, of Milwaukee, Wis., has taken his place behind the dry goods counter of Salling, Hanson & Co., their increasing trade demanding additional help. Mr. Witte was present at the Newhall House fire, in Milwaukee, of which he gives a graphic description.
Mrs. S. Edgecombe, after visiting with her parents and friends in Dorchester, Lenawee county, and with friends in Bay City, for the past few weeks, returned last Thursday. You do not need an opera glass to observe that the Reverend's face is wreathed with a huge "smile."

Pure Japan tea-dust at B. & E.'s.

Mr. Michael Conway, of this city, is dangerously ill.

The nicest candies at J. C. Silsbee's.

Mrs. H. Brown was the recipient yesterday, of a nice Brussels carpet, a present from relatives in Buffalo.

Peanuts 15c per lb. at B. & E.'s.

We begin this week the report of the Commission of Immigration, believing it will be read with interest by our readers.

Frosting sugars 12 1/2c per lb. at J. C. Silsbee's.

One hundred sixty-two dollars and fifteen days work have been subscribed by our citizens to help cover the loss sustained by Justice Kilborn.

Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and board at the residence of J. C. Silsbee's.

All mechanics who have subscribed or promised work on H. J. Kilborn's new house will find him ready for them any time after this morning.

Mr. Thos. Woodfield, one day last week, had the misfortune of bringing his hand in contact with a piece of rusty nail with such force as to cause the nail to penetrate the flesh. Although not serious it proved to be a painful wound.

The best line of laundry and toilet soaps at J. C. Silsbee's.

We wonder if the supervisor of our town levies a "dog tax"? We hardly believe he does, for there are so many "pups" running at large that are not worth a "cent's" worth of powder to blow 'em up with. It seems as though he would be a foolish man who would pay a dollar for the privilege of keeping a nuisance.

Joseph Paquette, Esq., Ludington, Mich., says: I have used Brown's Iron Bitters and consider it an excellent medicine.

It is with pleasure we note the rapid advancement in the art of fine music by our band. It is a real treat to listen to them on their practicing nights, which we had the pleasure of doing last evening.

Good sourkrout at J. C. Silsbee's at 8c per quart.

On account of the burning of the residence of H. J. Kilborn on Friday afternoon last, and in fact several other causes, there was no literary entertainment last Friday evening.

Why does not some one of our many rich capitalists open up a wood-yard in our city? There would be money in buying hard wood at some point north of us, shipping it down and putting it on the market. Try it—"nothing ventured, nothing gained." We will take 100 cords if the party selling will give long enough credit.

Only a few pounds of that honey left at Bliven & Edgecombe's.

Everybody is expected to be at the opera house to-morrow (Friday) evening to hear the discussion of the following question: "Resolved, That a tariff for revenue only would be more beneficial to this country than one for protection." Messrs. Newton, Leonard and Finn will present the affirmative side of resolution, and Messrs. Conline, Swarthout and R. Hanson the negative.

Do not send away for your printing when it is a fact it can be done as neat and cheap at the AVALANCHE office as at any other office in the State.

The Bay City Tribune, evidently, has an enterprising correspondent at Grayling. In its Saturday morning's issue it has a telegraph dated from Grayling giving an account of the burning of Mr. Kilborn's residence. It would seem that they knew of the fire in Grayling before we did here at home.

Corn starch 8c per lb. in bulk at Bliven & Edgecombe's.

Mrs. J. M. Francis, of Rosecommon, was in the city last week Thursday.—She called at this office and renewed her subscription for the AVALANCHE, saying she could not do without it, as it is the best local paper published north of Bay City. Mrs. F. is a very genial lady and we were pleased to make her acquaintance.

The AVALANCHE office, Tuesday, received an order from Messrs. Salling, Hanson & Co. for over 2,000 bill-heads making the second order from that enterprising firm within a short time.

Your 50c tea is better than the tea we have paid 75c for." So says Bliven & Edgecombe's customers.

All those who enlisted from this State in the war of the Rebellion are entitled to a free copy of a book called "Michigan in the War." It is a valuable and interesting work and no comrade should be without a copy. For particulars as to how to obtain one, call on C. E. Strunk, at the AVALANCHE office, who has the necessary blanks, etc., and will fill them and attend to all things needful for the procurement of a copy.

A CARD.

I desire to extend thanks to the citizens who worked so heroically in saving my goods from the fire last Friday. Though my loss is very severe, it would have been much more but for your exertion.

H. J. KILBORN.

FIRE.

In our last issue we congratulated our citizens for the fact that over a year had elapsed without a loss by fire in our midst. We have now to record a conflagration, resulting in the total destruction of H. J. Kilborn's residence, on Friday of last week. The fire caught in the ceiling, probably from a defective chimney flue, and when discovered was too far advanced to be extinguished with the means at hand. Most of the furniture was removed, though of course considerably injured. The loss is estimated at \$600; no insurance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Grayling, Jan. 25, 1883.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:
I am pleased to see that the farmers of this county are alive to their own interests, and are willing to give their ideas and experiences to benefit others; and I read them with more interest than those in our agricultural papers, for most of the writers for those papers are not practical farmers, and those that are are farming on so large a scale that we cannot "smell" it down to our use.

When I first saw these plains they appeared to me like some of a worn-out farm; and the substance if most needed was vegetable mold, and to replace this should be our first effort, and that we would raise very small crops at first, if any. I say small—not poor crops, as that would not express the idea, for every farmer that examines these plains say what you do raise will be first quality, and it has proved to be true. The crops we have raised the past three seasons have not been large, but much larger than we expected, as circumstances have been such that we have only half-filled them. We have used 50 pounds of superphosphate, 400 of plaster, and realized no benefit from them whatever; and my opinion is that, if generally used, they would be a detriment to a majority of the farmers of this county. Any kind of a fertilizer that is composed of vegetable mold, and mixed with hard and lean labor (the hard labor the better), is the fertilizer the land needs and that will be a permanent benefit to the farm and the farmer.

Mr. Editor, will you please give the subjects to be discussed by the literary society one week ahead? I see by the last paper that they have discussed my pet question and I lost the pleasure of listening to it.

Now, Mr. Editor, do not tawn and say "Oh, how long!" for people will think you are personal in your remarks.

W. C. JOHNSON.

SOUTH BRANCH, Jan. 30, 1883.
EDITOR AVALANCHE:
I saw an article in a recent issue of your paper from this town. The grilling of itself was all right, but it closed by saying the ring had made up the slate for spring election, and it needed ventilating, and I have waited some time for some one to do it, but as no one has come to the front I will do it myself. Your old correspondent, Z. has been off of his best a little this winter; he is our town treasurer, and with that and doing the carpenter work for E. P. Richardson in camp, he has not much time to attend to other matters; but we got our heads together and talked this matter over, and I consented to lay the matter before all interested. Now, Mr. Editor, I am opposed to the so-called rings, but when tax-paying time comes around and we find our taxes to be about 6 per cent, we look after the matter to find where this large per cent comes from; and when found, we talk the matter over, and if we can remedy it we try to do so. When men have taken \$125 for eight months work in the office of town clerk, we look around to see if we can't find a man that can do it cheaper. These same men who are called ring men are the ones who look after the best men to fill the several offices, regardless of politics; and they brand us as a ring. We protest, for we have done nothing more than all honest men can do to reduce taxes. It is a precedent long since established, and we hope it will never die out.

EDGEMORE.

GRINDING HIM OUT.

FREDRICVILLE, Jan. 30, 1883.
EDITOR AVALANCHE:
A certain young lady serving as help to a family near this village had company last Sabbath evening in the person of a young man of the neighborhood. There is also in the employ of the same family a youth of about 16, as full of the "Old Nick" as ever a youth was. On this occasion he was requested by the lady of the house to grind a little coffee for the next morning's meal. The coffee-mill was fastened in the same room that the young couple were obliged to occupy. The young fellow commenced the grinding, pausing only to hear what the maiden had to say, or to make some remark himself, then the coffee-mill would resume, making such a din that the remarks of the young man could not be heard. The grinding thus continued for two hours or more, until at last the young man grew discouraged and during a momentary lull in the coffee-grinding, he managed to say good-night successfully, and left the coffee-grinder with a clear field, the hero of the hour. The youth says he was afraid the coffee would not hold out, but two or three pounds sufficed. The youth escaped the thrashing, which perhaps he deserved.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Reminuing unrecalled for in the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., for the month ending Jan. 31, 1883:

Blanchard, Mons Oliver
Barbier, Mons J. B.
Bell, Mr. John
Bastille, Mons Pierre
Brassard, Mons Come 2
Brown, Mr. G. W.
Currey, Kelley
Dillon, Mr. Allen 2
Dietz, Mr. Christian 2
Geert, Ann dewile
Griffin, Mr. Frank H.
Krainger, Mr. Joseph
Larushal, Placide
Lafour, William S.
McPhail, Dorfield
Meelan, Thomas

Moore, R. G.
McCormick, J. M.
Jalbert, Mr. Peter
Johnson, Christ
Olsson, Mr. Gustav
Pomeroy, Mr. Archie
Packer, Mr. M. M.
Packson, Mr. Charles
Peck, Mr. Mary
Rankin, Charles Joseph E.
Schuckell, Mr. Paul
Townsend, Roy
Trembley, Mons Joseph
Trembley, Mrs. Francis
Trembley, Mr. Charles 3
Trembley, Mons Gouzague
Persons calling for the above please say "advertised."

WM. A. MASTERS, P. M.

The trains are a little "off" again.

The New York Tribune thinks "giddy" Republican voters in Massachusetts who voted for Gen. Butler for the fun of the thing are not getting the worth of their money." The Tribune might make a ten-strike by addressing a similar remark to the foolish Republicans of New York who played reform by voting for Cleveland & Inter Ocean. To the confiding Republicans who voted for Josiah Begole remarks are unnecessary. They feel mean enough over it.—Bay City Tribune.

If you wish anything in the printing line, call at the AVALANCHE office and examine samples and prices before ordering elsewhere. We are now better prepared than ever to turn out first class work.

OLESON & JEFFSON'S
BILLIARD AND POOL
PARLORS.

THE MONARCH
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The choicest Wines, Liquor, and the best 5 and 10-cent Cigars constantly on hand.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Reed City, Mich., January 1st, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court of Grayling county, Michigan, at the county seat on Monday the 19th day of February, 1883, viz: Benjamin C. Baker, Homestead Entry No. 222, for the n. e. section 16, town 20 n., range 4 w., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Melvin Hegerman of Wellington p. o., Ed. Deek of Wellington p. o., Frank Cress of Wellington p. o., and Wellington Batterson of Wellington p. o.
EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

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